THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII---No. 75.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

RECONSTRUCTION.

THE MILITARY BILL IN THE SOUTH.

Mississippi and Arkansas. General Ord issued the following order on assuming command of this Department:—
HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT, MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS.—VICKSBURG, March 26, 1877.—1. The undersided having been appointed by the President to command the Fourth Military District, consisting of the States of Mississippi and Arkansas, hereby assumes command thereof.

thereof.

2. Competent civil officers in this District are expected to arrest and paners all offenders against the law, so as to obviate as far as possible necessity for the exercise of military authority under the law of Concress passed March 2, 1867, creating Military Districts.

3. Such other orders.

tricts.
3. Such other orders as may become necessary to carry out the above-named act, and an act supplemental thereto, will be duly published.
[Official.]
Brevet Major, and Brigadier-General U. S. A.

Alexander H. Stephens' Advice to the South. The Atlanta (Ga. Era thinks the published statement that Alexander H. Stephens has "counseled the Fouch to do nothing, buttowait,"

does him injustice, and says:-

"So far as we are advised, that distinguished citizen

"So far as we are advised, that distinguished citizen and statesman has given no public latimations of his views; but from what was known of them before the war, and just previous to its disastrous close, we think there is no reason to doubt his agreeing with the Era, and the prominent leading minds of the day, that acceptance of the reconstruction measures, and an active participation by all who are entitled to do so, in our political reorganization and restoration to the Union, is the true and wise policy.

Mr Stephens is known to be in feeble health, and is compelled to desist as much as possible from mental and physical labor. Hence his silence. But the people who so much admire him, who almost venerate him, and who have honored him whenever he desired honor, would, no doubt, be giad to hear from him. We hope they will. Whether he agrees or disagrees with the position the Era feit conscientiously bound to assume, we would like for him to announce his own. We doubt not be deems the exactions of the measures passed by Congress as barsh, unjust, and uncalled for; but yet, we believe, from the conservative cast of his mind, he would recommend, not only passive acquiescence in those measures, but prompt, efficient, and active co-operation in reorganizing under them."

under them."

The Attanta Intelligencer, alluding Ito the same statement, says that "Mr. Stephens has not expressed any opinion as to what the Southern people should do under present circumstances, because he considers himself a prisoner of war."

Letter from Ex-United States Senator
Albert G. Brown, of Mississippi.

Transy, Hinds county, Miss., March 22.—Your letter of the 19th, inviting an expression of my views on the situation of our public affairs, was received yesterday. Since the surrender I have not meddled in political affairs, and have studiously avoided every act that might be construed into an attempt to interfere in matters with which a "proscribed Robel" and fere in matters with which a "proscribed Rebell" and nothing to do. Even now I hesitate as to the propriety of the course I am about to take in answering your inquiries. As I do not volunteer my opinions I hope to escape censure for expressing them. To those who think it most becoming men in my situation to keep quiet I am free to say, "that is very much my own opinion."

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As I speak rejuctantly you will not be surprised if I say as little as possible. To my mind it is only necessary to fix in our thoughts the present political status of the Southern States, to enable us without an effort to arrive at proper conclusions as to what these States ought to do. I thought at the beginning, and now think, the acts of secession were valid, and that they took the States that passed them out. The fact that we were forced to say these acts were void ab intio did not make them so in law. We fought, as I think, out of the Union, and not in it. We fought to maintain an independent and separate nationality which we had created. And when we coased to fight and gave up our arms we laid them at the feet of the conqueror.

From that day to this we have ceased to have any

gave up our arms we laid them at the feet of the conqueror.

From that day to this we have ceased to have any
political rights which the conqueror was bound to
respect. We often confuse ourselves by thinking too
much on the inconsistency of our opponent instead of
arguing consistently and logically from our own premises to our own conclusions. What if the radicals
do say we were never out of the Union, and then propose to take us back on their own harsh terms? We
know we were out, and that on fair terms we are
willing to go back. While I say this, I utterly deny
that we committed any treason. A foreigner cannot
commit treason, however he may offend against the
laws and Constitution of another country than his own
In other respects.

that we committed any treason. A foreigner cannot commit treason, however he may offend against the inws and Constitution of another country than his own in other respects.

By the act of secession we passed from under the Constitution of the United States, and lost all claim on it for protection. We could not consistently demand protection under this Constitution after we had thrown it off and made another, and as we hoped, a better one for ourselves. I have said when we laid down our arms and acknowledged ourselves conquered we ceased to have any political rights which the conqueror was bound to respect. I am not to be understood in this as saying that the conqueror may rightfully do with us as he pleases. He is bound to treat us as he has treated other conquered ecopie, and as other conquerors have their conquered in modern times. Whether he does so or not, not we, but God and the civilized world must, be the judges.

If the conqueror imposes harsh and inhuman terms, he degrades himself and not has victim. It is to my mind exceedingly absurd for a conquered people to talk of being degraded by submitting to the will of the conqueror. Is a ione traveller, without arms, degraded because he submits to be robbed by a bandit? I am not comparing our conquerors to a bandit, but I am aaylng we are unarmed, helpless, and as completely in their power as a solitary footman in the power of robbers. It remains to be seen whether they will honor themselves by tempering mercy with power, or degrade themselves, not us, by a contrary course. We have nothing to do but submit.

It does seem to me that some of our people, after swallowing a camel, are now straining at a guat. After taking down at a gulp uegro emancipation, and all the attendant measures. I am incredulous as to their straining their throats by swallowing the new batch of measures proposed by Congress. It is a masseating dose, and I would not take it if I could help myself. But I know the doctor, if I don't take this, and do it promptly, he will, on his next round

promptly, ne will, on his hext round, give me something worse, and very likely stand by and make me take it.

It is a part of his system to give very sickening doses and in quick succession, and make the patient take them. It is useless to grumble—the patient is in the hospital, with both arms off and no help at hand—the doctor is very absolute, and wethink very cruel, but what can we do? True, we may play the part of a sick child, and say to ourselves if we ever do get well we will threath him. But I guess when we get well, if we ever do, we shall feel so good that we won't want to threath anybody.

After all the measures proposed by Congress, though harsh, are not so bitingly severe as they might have been. They have been so generally read and ably commented on that I shall forbear any analysis or even criticism on them in detail. Some of these, negro suffrage, and its twin slater, negro education, have been generally commented on as extremely harsh, and especially when taken in connection with the proposition to disfranctise and forever proacribe a large portion of the most intelligent whites.

These measures are rendered unnecessarily harsh, and, as I think, extremely dangerous to the safety and best interests of the whole country by being made too broad. Of this I may speak as between ourselves, but, as I have said before on the general subject, you and I are not to be judges. For example, it was very harsh, and I think altogether unuecessary, to disfranchise so large a number of States, in all probability, into the hands of the ignorant blacks and vicious whites. Surely it would have been sufficient to vindicate an idea to have disfranchised enough in each State to make an example.

The men who have done this thing will remember, it is

Surely it would have been sufficient to vindicale an idea to have distanchised enough in each State to make an example.

The men who have done this thing will remember, when I fear it will be too late, that the interest of this country is intimately blended with their own—so intimately, indeed, that it will be found impossible to inflict a permanent injury on one without seriously damaging the other. I am, as you know, among the proscribed, but I am satisfied. The right to vote I should pever exercise unless for the benefit of my country, and I want no office. Therefore the law, if it rasses, will give me no concern for myself, and I beg my friends not to include me in their thoughts when they are considering what to do on this subject.

As to educating the negro and letting him vote, I should not oppose it as an original proposition, if it was to be done at the right time, in the right way, and by the right men. The negro is a fixture in this country. He is not going to be driven out. Nor is his exodus from the country desirable. I am frank in ability, if they, every one of them, could be packed in a balloon, carried over the water and emptied into Africa, I would not have it done, unless, indeed, it were atready arranged that the balloon should return by way of Germany, Ireland, Scotiand, etc., and bring ms a return cargo of white laborers.

If the negro is to stay here, and it is desirable to have him do so, what is the duty of the intelligent white man towards him? Why, to educate him, admit him, when sufficiently instructed, to the right of voting, and as rapidly as possible prepare him for a safe and rational enjoyment of that "equality before the law" which as a free man he has a right to claim, and which we cannot long refuse to give.

have a scheme of my own on this subject, based. I I have a scheme of my own on this angled, hased, I think, on a rational and comprehensive view of the relations existing in this country between the two races; but I forhear to give it, as it has been superseded by the much more uitra and I fear dangerous scheme submitted by Congress, and which we shall be compelled to accept in all its amplitude.

Pardon the digressions and prolixities into which I am but too conscious of having run, and I will draw this letter to a close.

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I think we shall be compelled to submit to all that Congress has done or may do, and this being so, I would have our people do it as gracefully as possible

-not, indeed, pretending they like it-that would be disgraceful-but without any murmuring or childish

Only a word in conclusion—I earnestly hope every white man is the State who is not disqualified will make every needful preparation to vote when the time comest and that all who can vote will do so calmily, with dignity, and with a fixed purpose to save as much of liberty as can be rescued from the wreck of the "lost cause."
Very truly and faithfully, gentlemen, your friend and fellow-citizen.

A. G. BROWN. Another Confederate General's Views on

Reconstruction. Major-General William T. Martin, of Mississippi, writes to the Natchez Courier:-

sippi, writes to the Natchez Courier:

Natchez, March 8, 1867.—I have been mortified to learn that in certain portions of this state I have been represented to be an advocate of approving acquiescence in the recent legislation of Congress affecting the Southern States. I am not willing to be classed with Brown, of Georgia, and others, who, having proved false to the South in its hour of need, are now willing to barter their birthright for a mess of pottage. Powerless now, we have only to bear, with such philosophy as we can summon to our aid, the tyranny to which we are to be subjected, by a majority which overrides the Constitution, and would debase and ultimately destroy our Government by leaving the rights of the citizen to the mercy of an accidental majority of Congress in which a little more than two-thirds of the States are uniepresented. I prefer to take my place on the roll of honor, with the disfranchised of my native land.

Very respectfully.

Will. T. Martin.

CONNECTICUT.

Result of the Election. The Democratic majority in Connecticut for Governor is computed at 732 votes.

DEMOCRATIC STATE OFFICERS, James E. English. Ephralm H. Hyde. Leverett E. Pease, Edward S. Moseley, Governor ... Lieutenant-Governor..... Secretary of StateJesse Olney. CONGRESSMEN BLECT.

First District-Richard D. Hubbard, Dem.; Second District-Julius Hotchkiss, Dem.:gain. Third District—H. H. Starkweather, Radical. Fourth District—William H. Barnum, Dem.;

gain.

The Legislature shows a claimed majority of one for the Democrats in the Senate, while the House is radical by from 30 to 40 majority. SENATORS ELECTED.

-George Beach (Dem.), of Hartford.

1—George Beach (Dem.), of Hartford.
2—Albert Austin (Rad.), of Suffield.
3—Jeffery O. Phelps (Dem.), of Simsbury.
4—James Gallagher (Dem.), of New Haven.
5—Isnac T. Rogers (Dem.), of North Haven.
7—E. Williams (Dem.), of Storington, gain.
8—T. Clark (Rad.), of North Storington, gain.
8—T. Clark (Rad.), of North Storington.
9—E. D. Brockway (Rad.), of Lyme.
10—Charles B. Clark (Dem.), of Monroe.
11—Peter B. Cornen (Dem.), of Ridgefield.
12—William C. Street, (Rep.), of Sterling.
14—William H.;Chandler (Rep.), of Thompson.
15—Robert Plerpont (Rep.), of Morris.
16—Earl Buckingham (Rep.), of Washington.
17—Miles T. Granger (Dem.), of N. Canaan.
18—Horsce Johnson (Dem.), (hatham.
19—Cornelius Brainard (Rep.), of Haddam.
20—Elias A. Converse (Dem.), of Stafford; gain.
21—William Dorrance (Rep.), of Andover.
Total Republicans, 11. Democrats, 10,

Rhode Island.

The election in this State is proceeding quietly to-day. Governor Ambrose Everett Burnside will be triumphantly re-elected. Messrs. Jenckes and Dixon (Republicans), the present Congressmen, will also be returned.

A FLORIDA SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Amusements of the Floridians-A Little Shooting Affray-The Combatants First Acquitted and One Afterwards Held to

GORDON, Fla., March 26 .- Yesterday the city of Gainesville was entertained by a little shoot ing affair. Captain George Bucklin was accosted know if he (Bucklin) pushed two ladies off the sidewalk the day before?

'No," replied Bucklin. 'You are a d-d coward," sald Baily. 'You are a d-d fool," replied Bucklin. Bally then drew a bowle-knife and cut the Captain in the hand, and snapped his pistol at him twice. It did not go off. Bucklin then drew his pistol and shot Baily twice, once in the breast and once in the hand. Neither wound The Sheriff then arrested both par ties, and they were tried at once, and both

Captain Ames, commanding United States forces at this place, then interfered, and told the Judge that could not allow Baily to be acquitted; con-equently he (Baily) was bailed

THE NEW TARIFF.

When it Goes into Operation—Decision of Secretary McCulloch.

In answer to an inquiry from a legal firm of Boston, Secretary McCulloch has written the following letter:-

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 29, 1867.-Gentlemen:-Your communication of the 21st inst. is received, appealing (4087) from the decision of the Collector of Boston in assessing duties under the act of March 2, 1867, on certain nerchandise imported by you per steamer Asia the 3d inst., and alleging that such merchandise is only liable to the rates of duty as existed by law prior to the date of said act, for the reason that at the time of its arrival in the United States the said act had not received the signa-ture of the President of the United States. In reply you are respectfully informed that said act, as officially received at this Department, bears upon its face the fact that it was signed and approved by the President of the United States on the 2d day of March, 1867, and that it provides that the rates of duty therein prescribed shall be imposed on the merchandise therein provided for, from and after its passage. The decision of the Collector, therefore, hereby affirmed. I am, very respectfully, "H. McCulloch,

"Secretary of the Treasury."

VICTOR COUSIN'S LIBRARY .- It has been aleady stated that M. Cousin bequeathed to the Sorbonne his magnificent library, composed of fourteen thousand volumes, many of them rare editions of great value. But it is not generally known that in his will he entered nto very minute details on the subject. He requires that the library shall be left just as it s, in the very same place, so that readers may be received in the apartment which he inhabited for more than thirty years. He also leaves to the Sorbonne all the furniture and engravings which adorned his room. formally forbids any of his books being lent out of the premises. He endows the Sorbonne with an annual income of 10,000f., viz.:-4000f. for the librarian, 2000f, for the sub-librarian, 1000f, for the reading-room clerk, and 3000f. for keeping the books in repair. Lastly, he designates M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire as chief librarian, and leaves him all his papers charging him expressly to write his (the testator's) biography. The posts of chief and sub-librarian are hereafter to be reserved for agrégés of the university. Having made all these dispositions, M. Cousin appoints as universal legatees MM. Mignet, Barthélemy St. Hilaire, and Fremyn, who will have at east 400,000f. to share amongst them, after all deductions, and independent of a capital representing an annual income of 6000f., be-

queathed especially to M. Mignet. -Ralph Waldo Emerson and Wendell Phillips are lecturing in Minnesota.

THE PRIZE RING.

Fight Between Frank Drew and Johnny bernard in Kansas—One Hundred and Sixty-five Rounds—Drew the Winner. Chicago, Ill., April 2.—The great mill between Frank Drew and Johnny Bernard came off on the Kansas shore, near St. Joseph, Missouri, on the 39th ultimo. A large crowd was in attendance on the ground at one o'clock P. M. At two o'clock Frank Drew hung his red, white, and blue banner on the outer wall, shied his castor into the ring, and was followed by Bernard, who placed upon his stake the "wearing of the green." Drew had the choice of corners, and Drew had the choice of corners, and took the sun to his back. Both men were in splendid condition. Drew was seconded by Billy Nuttal and Lew Macarthy, and Bernard by Green McIntosh and Joe Reilly. Con Wager and Billy Smith were selected as judges, Jack Gorham as timekeeper, and a well-known ex-pugilist did duty as referee. A few minutes before 2 o'clock time was called, and both men came to the scratch.

THE FIGHT. Round t. Resulted in considerable sparring, followed by a clinch and a fail, with Bernard under, Round 2. Bernard received some heavy body blows, getting in in return on Drew's head and neck, and Bernard went down.

Sernard went down,
Round S. Both men gave and took manfully. Bernard down.
Round 4 and 5. Poor fighting and both down.
Round 5. Both men did good execution, Bernard's right doing considerable damage to Drew's teft peeper.
A body blow from Drew knocked Bernard down.
Round 57, 8, 9, and 10. Little fighting: Bernard getting down each time.
Round 11. Bernard led off with his right, landing on Drew's leit peeper, and followed it with a left hander on the threat. Drew stood to his work and the round closed with a scuffe and both down.
Round 12, In this round there was some heavy work, and at the close Bernard was knocked through the ropes.

From the twelfth to the twenty-first round but little was cone. Bernard getting down to avoid punishment. In the filteenth round first blood was got by Ber-

Round 22. Drew began with a right hander on Bernard's forchead, in payment for which he got a roaster from the latter, and before the round close got another heavy blow on the left eye.

More poor fighting up to thirty-second round, when, after some slight sparring, Drew sent Beroard to grass by a right hander.

From this to the thirty-ninth round there was little heavy work. From the thirty-ninth to the sixty-fifth round the

From the thirty-ninth to the sixty-fifth round the fight was mostly in Bernard's favor, and the show was poor for Drew, who, however, stood his punishment like a man.

About the sixty-fifth round, however, his wind returned, and he forced the fighting.

In the sixty-minth round Bernard landed a tremendous blow on Drew's mouth, and followed it with some heavy body blows.

In the eighty-third round, Bernard got in four straight blows on Drew's face, and got down before he received any punishment.

Round 87. Drew planted his right on Bernard's rits, which Bernard returned on Drew's mug, following which Drew knocked Bernard down.

Round 88, Heavy fighting on both sides; Bernard got in two heavy blows on Drew's throat and one on the body, and Drew planted his right between Bernard's eyes.

Econol 88, Bernard started the work with two body. nard's eyes.
Round 89. Bernard started the work with two body blows, and Drew repiled with a knock-down blow on

blows, and Drew repiled with a knock-down blow on Bernard's mug.

The show for Bernard was now poor, unless he could damage Drew seriously and soon. He accordingly changed his factics, and tried throwing his man. He closed each of the rounds from the ninety ninth to the one hundred and fifth, by giving Drew a beavy fall, and had he been able to keep this up would have gained the fight. Drew, however, was evidently the best on the clinch, and soon put a stop to Bernard, soperations. When Bernard found this would be a failure, he evidently concluded that he was gone up, but, like a true man, he struggled on until he had come to the scratch one hundred and sixty-five times.

when time was called for the one hundred and sixty-sixth round, Joe Reilly threw up the sponge for Bernard, and victory was declared in favor of Drew. There has seldom been better fighting recorded for light weights, and the entire crowd were astonished at its length and pluckiness. Bernard's weight is one hundred and thirty-two, and Drew's one hundred and the solve of the contraction.

LUXUMBURG SOLD TO FRANCE.

The Duchy Said to Have Been Sold to France by Holland Without the Con-sent of Prussia-Importance of the Cession-The Relations Between France

Berlin, March 17,—An extremely grave piece of intelligence has just reached us from Paris, which will no doubt shortly be in circulation in every European newspaper. I really cannot youch for the truth of the following statement, as nothing is known on the sub-ject in the best informed diplomatic diplomatic circles in Berlin, but I give it you just as it is transmitted from a well-informed corres-pondent in Paris:—"The highest diplomatic circles in this city are filled with a rumor that Holland has sold the Duchy of Luxemburg to France without any intimation of the matter having been made to the Prussian Government This news, which originates from four different quarters, equally well informed and quite inde-pendent of one another, cannot be discredited, however unwilling people may be to receive so important an item of intelligence. Should it be officially confirmed, it will be found that Prussia has been taken by surprise. More-over, the relations between the Cabinets of Berlin and the Tuileries are not so friendly at the present moment as might be supposed from Napoleon's last speech from the throne. The question of the restoration of the North Schleswig districts to Denmark is seriously taken up by the French Government, as well as the French people, and the greatest indignation is manifested at the want of good faith shown by Prussia towards helpless Denmark in a matter in which she had bound herself by the treaty of Prague to act with justice and equity. It cannot be concealed that the entourage of the Emperor Napoleon becomes more warlike every day, and the Marshal now Minister of War, is a ready and willing echo of the sentiments of the war party. General Goudrecourt, the new Governor of the military school of St. Cyr, seems to be working in concert with the Court party. In his instructions to the pupils, he requently urges upon them the necessity learning German, and at the same time he does all in his power to fan their hatred and excite their national pride against Prussia. Hopes are entertained that peace will be preserved this year; but those even who entertain these hopes do not conceal from themselves that the main tenance of peace is in a great measure due to the International Exhibition, and the want of preparation of the French troops for coping with the expert handlers of the needle gun.

The importance of the above intelligence can hardly be overestimated. If true, Napoleon can say, "I am revenged for Biarritz." He will have turned the tables upon Bismark, and will have played him a trick quite as neat and quite as clever as the Prussian Minister's evasion the compact entered into with Nap at the Spanish watering-place. But besides that, if true, Europe may prepare with perfect confidence for war. It will only be a step nearer to one another taken by combatants ardent for the fray, and the German people who have litherto held back will than hold back no longer, and the tug of war it was hoped to avoid will come

VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY.

The Border Crossed at Henningford by Ten Armed Russians—They Abduct One Citizen and Rob Another—Great Excite-

ment Prevailing.

QUEBEC, April 2.—An outrage of no small importance and magnitude occurred at Henningford this morning. Ten men, armed to the teeth with bowie-knives and revolvers, crossed the border there and abducted one Kennedy for an alleged murderous assault in Iowa years ago. In the search they forced open the house of a citizen named Armstrong, and robbed him of sixty two dollars. The abductors paid a guide, who piloted them to Kennedy's house, fifty dollars for his services. The affair causes much excitement and uneasiness. The parties are said to be known. The Mercury to-night calls for Government interference and action in the premises.

EUROPE THIS P.M.

This Evening's Market Reports.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

London April 3-Noon .- Consols for money, 91; Eric Railroad shares, 394; Illinois Central, Railroad, 784; United States Five-twenties, 75, Frankfort, April 3—Noon.—United States Five-Twenties, 78.
PARIS, April 3-Noon.—United States bonds,

LIVERPOOL, April 3-Noon.—Cotton is tending downwards; to-day's sales foot up about 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 13¼d. Breadstuffs firm. Western red wheat, 13s. 3d; California white wheat, 13s. 3d; Western Flour, 28s. 9d.; Corn, 4s.; Barley, 4s. 7d. Oats, 3s. 4d. Provisions are quiet. Pork, 77s. 6d.: Beef, 127s.; Bacon, 40s. 6d.; Cheese, 60s.; Lard. 8eef, 1278.; Bacob, avs. 6d.; Cheese, 608.; Edd., 498. 9d. Produce is generally unchanged. Petroleum, 11d. for Spirits and 1s. 6d. for standard white; Rosin, 8s. 6d. for common, avd 16s. for fine; Spirits Turpentine, 37s. 3d.; Cloverseed, 54s.; Potashes, 33s. 6d.; Pig Iron, 52s.; Tallow, 44s. 6d.; Linseed Oil, £39; Whale Oil, £41; Linseed Cakes, £10; Calcutta Linseed, 66s.

[SECOND DESPATOR.]

Two O'clock, P. M., Report. London, April 3-2 P. M.—Consols have de-clined a since noon, and are now quoted at 901. American securities firm and unchanged.

American securities firm and unchanged.

PARIS, April 3—Noon.—United States Fivetwenty bonds are quoted at 84%.

Liverpool, April 3—2 P. M.—There has been
a large sale of California white Wheat for export to New York. The Cotton Market continues dull and heavy; Middling Uplands have
declined id since noon, and are now quiet at There has been no quotable change in other articles.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, April 3.—The South Street Bridge bil' anving been recalled from the Governor, on motion of dr. Connell the names of the Mayor and the Presidents of the Select and Common Councils were included in the corporators, after which it was passed. An act for the Revision and Digest of the Tax Laws was passed.

An act to repeal the tax on Personal Property, and in lieu thereof to apportion \$3.0,000 among the different counties, was passed.

The County Treasurers are to pay their proportion

The County Treasurers are to pay their proportion before August I.

An act authorizing the Governor to establish an additional State Lanatic Hospital was passed.

An act to indemnify certain election officers of this State for losses sustained and fines imposed for acting in accordance with the Act of Assembly of June 4, 1866, was opposed by Mr. Wallace, and sustained by Mr. Lowry, and was passed to third reading.

The following bills were acted upon:—Incorporating the Penusylvanis Paper Manufacturing Company was passed finally; incorporating the Battle Hotel and Watering Place Company at Gettysburg was passed finally; incorporating the United States Plate Glass Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Penusylvania, was passed finally; appointing a joint committee of four, two from each House, to investigate certain alleged misapplication of the money appropriated to remove obstructions in the Delaware River, by the act passed April 4, 1866, to improve the navigation of said river was disagreed to; a similar bill having been passed before: incorporating the Corn Exchange Warehousing Company, of Philadelphia, was passed finally; incorporating the Philadelphia was passed finally: incorporating the Philadelphia Woollen Machine Works, was passed finally.

House of Representatives.

The following were passed:—Increasing the compensation of judges of elections in the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth Wards: an act requiring parties seeking licenses to pay \$3 for a ward constable was opposed by Messets, Kerns, Gregory, Josephs, Quigly, and others, and lavoied by Mr. Worreil, and was passed to a third reading.

reading.

The act to provide for the education of the orphans of soldiers was considered. A section providing that the colored children should have separate schools was opposed by McCreary, of Erie, on the ground that no invidious distinction should be made between the races. A discussion ensued, emoracing negro equality, the Connecticut election, Thaddeus Stevens, the common school system, Jefferson Davis, etc., etc. The Republican members were not unanimous in the support of the single school for the two races. The Democratic members were unanimous in opposition, Mr. Ewing moved to amend by admitting colored children to white schools only where there are no separate accommodations provided, when it was agreed to—ayes, 35; nays, 35. Five Republicans from the interior of the State voted with the Democrats.

Another amendment was adopted, allowing parties Another amendment was adopted, allowing parties who object to the mingling of the races to withdraw heir children from schools. Finally both of the amendments were struck out,

Finally both of the amendments were struck out, and the bill was passed as it came from the Senate, leaving it discretionary with the Superintendents of Orphans' Schools to adjust the matter of color.

Mr. Worrell read an act to incorporate the Cordington Industrial Co-operative Association.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Board of Directors of the Public Schools of the Twelfth Section, First School District, of Pennsylvania, with accompanying preamble and resolutions, against the bill introduced for the abolishment of the election of members of the Board of Control of

lection of members of the Board of Control of

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Political Matters - The Sunday Car Question, Etc.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, 1 BALTIMORE, April 3,-The Democratic City Convention, to nominate delegates to the Con-stitutional Convention, met last night, and after much wrangling, adjourned to meet again unable to make nominations. They refused to ignore the Democratic name and organization. he Conservatives refused to affiliate with them. Great excitement is existing here in electioneering for and against the running of the city passengers cars on Sunday, the vote on which takes place on the 10th.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, April 3.—Stocks very dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 90%; Reading, 101%; Canton Company, 45%; Erie Rallroad, 57%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 78%; Michigan Central, 1073; Michigan Southern, 72%; New York Central, 1063; Hilmois Central, 1154; Cumberland preferred, 31; Virginia 68, 61; Missouri 68, 95%; Hudson River, 137; United States Five-twenties, of 1862, 109%; do. 1864, 107%; do. 1865, 108%; new issue, 10714; Ten-forties, 98%; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106; all others, 1041%. Sterling exchange, 1087%; at sight, 109%. Gold closed at 134%. Money 7 per cent.

lowing properties were offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by James A. Free-man, commencing at noon to-day, with the an-

nexed result:—
I share Mercantile Library.
I share New Grenada Mineral Land...
Blair and Otla Streets—Two three-story orick dwellings and lot.
Latimer street—Two-story frame house, 95 feet south of Ash street, 16 by 56 feet; \$20 ground-rest...
Latimer street—Lot, adjoining above, 16 by 56 feet; \$18 ground-rest.
Vienna and Wilden streets—Lot, with the four brick and one frame dwellings, 41 feet on Vienna and 85 feet on Wilden street; \$45 ground-rest. \$150 ground-rent.
, 1318 S. Front street—Frame taveru stand and brick dwellings, on Lancaster street, Nos. 1815 and 1817, lot 40 by 100 feet; \$210

PALM SUNDAY .- We are promised a rich mu-Palm Sunday.—We are promised a rich musical treat at the Cathedral on Palm Sunday. Haslinger's Mass for male voices alone will be rendered in elegant style by a double quartette of our most talented amateurs, under the direction of Mr. Michael H. Cross. Messrs. C. M. Schmitz and Aaron R. Taylor will also assist. The Mass will be entirely without accompaniment, and advise our readers to hear it without fail. The sciemn services peculiar to the day will be officiated in at the altar by the Right Rev. Bishop Wood and a large number of clergymen.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }

There was very little disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, and prices were unsettled. Government bonds continue in fair demand 862 5-20s sold at 1094, no change; and 1864 5-20s at 107%, no change, 98 was bid for 10-40s; 169 for 6s of 1881; 107% for July, 1865, 5-20s; and 1054@105f for June and August 7:30s. City loans were also in fair demand; the new issue sold 1011, no change.

issue sold 1014, no change.

Railroad shares were rather lower. Camden and Amboy sold at 1322, a decline of 4; Reading at 51@514, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 554, a slight decline; and Lehigh Valley at 59, no change. 304 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 59 for Norristown; 32 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 14 for Catawissa common; 304 for preferred do.; and 284 for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nathing doing, 27s was bid for Spruce and Pine; 48 for Chesnut and Walnut; 72 for West Philudelphia; 14 for Hestonville; and 28 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Commonwealth sold at 60, and Mechanics' at 33; 136½ was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Southwark; 93 for Western; 100 for Tradesmen's; 68\$ for

City; 46 for Consolidation; 62 for Union; and 125 for Central National.

In Canal shares there as very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 53%, an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$2 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 31½ for preferred do.; 16 for Susque-hanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division. Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 134½; 11 A. M., 134½; 12 M., 134; 1 P. M., 134½, a decline of ½ on the closing price last evening. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street BETWEEN BOARDS.

Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 108‡ @109‡; do., 1862,109‡@109‡; do., 1864, 107‡@107‡; @109\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1862,109\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1864, 107\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1865, 108\(\text{@108}\); do., 1865, new, 107\(\frac{1}{2}\); do. 5s, 10-40\(\text{e}\), 97\(\frac{1}{2}\); 98\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 40gust, 105\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 5s, August, 106\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 5s, August, 106\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., Juhy, 105\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., Juhy, 105\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., Juhy, 105\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., August, 1864, 18\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., Juhy, 1864, 17\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., August, 1864, 17\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., May. 1865, 12\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., August, 1865, 11\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., September, 1865, 10\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., October, 1865, 10\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., Gold, 134\(\frac{1}{2}\); Silver, 28\(\pi\)30,

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, April 3.—There is scarcely any prime Cloverseed in the country in first hands, and this description is in good demand. Sales of 400 bushels newred at \$10.50@10.75; and from second bands at higher rates. Timothy ranges from \$3.25 to \$3.50. Flaxseed is dull. Small sales at \$3.63.65.

The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron Bark was at 40 p ton.
There is no demand for Flour for shipment. and the home consumers purchase sparingly. The receipts continue small, and the stocks, liarly of good family grades, are exceed particularly of good family grades, are exceedingly light. Sales of a few hundred barrels, including superfine, at \$8.25@9; extras at \$9.50@ 9.5; Northwestern extra family at \$11.50@18.25; Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at \$11.75@14.25; and fancy brands at \$14.50@17.50, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at \$7.25@7.50. Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

There is a good demand for prime Wheat, at fair prices, but common grades are neglected; sales of Pennsylvania red at \$3,33.25, and California at \$3.20,325. Rye is scarce, and wanted; sales of 500 bushels Pennsylvania at \$1.52. Corn is in good demand, and prices are rather better; sales of 10,000 bushels yellow, afloat, at \$1-12. Oats remain without change; sales of Pennsyl-

Whisky-The "contraband" article is selling

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Ansgar, Arboe, Stettin, L. Westergaard & Co.
Barque Maria Miles, Hansen, Hamburg, J. E. Baziey
& Co.
Brig Maria White, Bryant, Cardenas, Warren, Gregg
& Borris, For additional Marine News see Third Page, & Morris, behr Sarah M. Clayton, Waller, Washington, Bacon Collins & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passed in the bay four barques, two full-rigged brigs, six herm, brigs, and brig S. V. Merrick, from Cardenas, Schr Reading R. R. No. 42. Rodan, 5 days from Washington, D. C., ballast to captain.

Schr J. J. Little, Little, 4 days from New York, with udse, to captain. dse, to captain. Schr E. L. B. Wales, Leach, 5 days from Charleston,

Schr E. L. B. Wales, Leach, 5 days from Charleston, with lumner to Norcross & Sheets.

Schr Reading R. R. No. 43, Powell, from Petersburg, Va., with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr North Pacific, Erricson, from New Bedford, Schr John Lancaster, Williams, from New Bedford, Schr John Lancaster, Williams, from New Bedford, Schr Crisis, Bowers, from Egg Harbor.

Schr Mary D. Cranmer, Cranmer, trom Boston.

Schr J. P. McDevitt, McFadden, from Washington. Steamer Frank, Pierce, 25 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr B. C. Scribner, Burgess, at this port yesterday from Trinidad de Cuba, reports that on the sed ult., lat. 30 N., lon. 79 11 W., spoke barque Maggle Armstrong, of Bear River, N. S., from Cardenas for Portland, with mast gone at the deck, and main and miszentopmast carry away during a squall on the morning of 21st; wanted no assistance.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

Lewes, Del., April 2-8 A. M.—The following vessels are reported to have passed up yesterday by the pitothoat Moses H. Grinnell:—Barque Dueppel, from Liverpool Jan. 15, for Philadelphia; brigs Mary E. Comery, and Anna: and schr Mary E. Simmons, from Cuba for Philadelphia. The ship Virginia, from Philadelphia for London;
The ship Virginia, from Philadelphia for London;
barque Thomas, do, for Cardenas; and brig Ida, do, for
Port Spain, went to sea yesterday forenoon.
Steaming America is at the Breakwater. Schr C. C.
Johnson, which has been ashore, was got off yesterday by the wreckers. Wind NW.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA, Brig G. T. Ward, Willeby, from Sagua, at New York esterday, Schrs Ann Elizabeth, Phillips, and A. E. Safford, Ianson, bence, at Pawtucket ist inst. Schr Henry May, Franklin, hence, at Providence state all.

Schr Eillow, Eldridge, for Trenton, N. J., sailed from
Pawtucket ist inst.

Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, for Philadelphia,
cleared at New York yesterday.

New York, April &.—Arrived, ateam alp Arago, from Havre list ult.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York. April 2.—Arrived, steamship San Jaccinto, Atkins, from Savannah.
Ship Columbia, Robinson, from Liverpool.
Ship E. Hamilton, Gillespie, from New Orleans.
Barque Raleigh, Helderich, from Hamburg.
Barque Walkyrien, Broberg, from Rio Janeiro.
Barque Zingarella, Megill, from Vera Crus.
Barque Golden Fleece, Rhodes, from Mayaguez,
Barque Orchilla, Havener, from Cardenas.
Barque Orchilla, Havener, from Cardenas.
Barque Ochanicleer, McLennan, from Clentuegos.
Brig Ricardo Secondo, Caffano, from Palermo.
Brig Gondoller. Crace, from Malaga.
Brig Gondoller. Crace, from Kingston.
Brig Biveride, Cex. from Matanass.
Brig Omaha, Toothaker, from Trinidad.
Brig Lorana, Enowies, from Trinidad.

HOW TO PAY YOUR TAXES.

The New Income and Special Tax Laws-Instructions from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue-Important Changes Announced, Etc.

The following official documents will be ound to be of great interest to all classes of readers, and by scanning them closely taxpayers may save themselves and the Assessors a great deal of trouble. These instructions are published for the first time in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH exclusively, and will be found entirely correct and reliable. The documents are important, and are given in full, with the single exception of a clause referring to the taxation of farmers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL. REVENUE, WASHINGTON, March 9, 1867.—It is provided by the act of March 2, 1867, "that all acts in relation to the assessment, return, collection, and payment of the income tax, special tax, and other annual taxes heretofore by law required to be performed in the month of May, shall hereafter be performed on the corresponding days in the month of March in each year; all acts required to be performed in the month of June in relation to the collection, return, and payment of said taxes, shall hereafter be per-formed on the corresponding days of the months of April of each year."

All special taxes are to be reckoned, as here-tofore, from the first day of May, or from the time of commencing the business subject to tax, to the first day of May following, although the time of assessment is changed, as above

It is also "provided that the taxes on income for the year 1866 shall be levied on the day this act takes effect."

The following instructions should be observed in the assessment of the annual taxes of 1867. They have been prepared and printed to answer the questions which have been most frequently presented by revenue officers in their letters to

the Commissioner.

Particular attention is directed to the modification of the rules observed in the last annual

Assessors should instruct their assistants to call personally upon those who have not returned their income as required by law. If any person is not at home, the notice on the back of form twenty-four should be filled out, and the blank left. This being done, it becomes the duty of the taxpayer to seek the assistant assessor and deliver his return.

assessor and deliver his return. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Income.

12. Where physicians are obliged to keep a horse for the transaction of business, they may deduct so much of the expense so incurred as is fairly referable to the business done. 13. Expenses for medical attendance, store bills, etc., are not proper subjects for deduction. Expenses for repairs of implements, tools, etc.,

used in business may be deducted.

14. If the members of a family have separate incomes, the returns may be made separately by the proper parties, and a ratable pro-portion of the \$1000 exempted from the income of each. The parent, as the natural guardian of the minor child, is required to make return for him. But where any other guardian or trustee has been appointed, the return should be made by the latter. If the minor has no guardian or trustee, he should make return him-self. If he refuse or neglect, an independent assessment must be made as in other cases,

omitting penalty. 15. For the purposes of the exemption of one thousand dollars, husband and wife are to be regarded as members of the same family, though living separate, unless separated by divorce or other operation of law, so as to break up the family relation. Minor children and their parents should be counted members of the same

family, whether living together or not.

16. It a taxpayer has a minor child in the ser. vice of the Government receiving a salary, such parent should include in his income return so much of the salary of his child as is not subject

17. Rent of a homestead actually paid may be deducted, but the rental value of property owned by the taxpayer is not a subject of de-duction; but where the taxpayer rents a farnished house, that portion of the rent paid in consideration of the use of the furniture should not be allowed as a deduction.

Any person claiming a deduction on account ot expense for room rent must satisfy the assessor that the room or rooms occupied by him constitute his home, and that he has no residence elsewhere, and this being shown, he may be allowed to deduct what he actually pays for rent of such rooms, but nothing can be allowed for rent of furniture or care of rooms. When rent is included and deducted as an expense of business, it must not be again deducted as rent, nor should a person hiring a house and sub-letting a portion of it be allowed to deduct more than the excess of his payments over his

18. Marriage fees, gifts from members of a congregation to their pastor, etc., are taxable as income when the gifts or donations are in the nature of compensation for services rendered, whether in accordance with an understanding to that effect at the time of settlement, or with an annual custom.

19. Gifts of money, when clearly not in the nature of payment for services rendered, or other valuable consideration, are not liable to taxation as income. Amounts received on life insurance policies, and damages recovered in ctions of tort are exempt from income tax.

20. Lawyers and physicians may return either the actual fees received during the year, with-out regard to the time when they accrued, or the amounts due to the business of the year, But when the taxpayer has heretofore adopted one method, he cannot now be allowed to make use of the other.

21. If the manufacturer or dealer has been in the practice of estimating his annual profits by taking inventories of stock, he should take the cost value of such stock, unless he has taken the market value in making previous returns. Whichever method has been adopted by the suppayer should be adhered to uniformly. 22. If interest accrued during the year on notes, bonds, etc., is good and collectable at the end of the year, it should be returned as

income, whether actually collected or not, 23. The fact that income is devoted to the payment of debts does not release the same rom liability to income tax. 24. If an inventor sell his invention at once

for a gross sum, he should return as income the whole amount, less the expenses actually incurred in perfecting the invention, or in procuring a patent right. But no allowance can be made for the labor or personal second for the labor or personal expenses of the inven-tor. If he sell only a portion of his right during the year, he may deduct a proportionate amount of such expense.

25. Wherever the salary or pay received by any person in Government employ does not exceed the rate of \$1000 per annum, or is made up of fees, or is uncertain or irregular in the amount or time, and has not therefore been subjected to salary tax, it should be included with other taxable income. Where such salary exceeds the rate of \$1000 per annum, the amount of salary from which the tax has been deducted may be deducted from the gross mecome.

26. Incomes of persons who died after December 31 age taxable and should be returned by